

The Weekly Crisis

PAUL J. DIXON, Editor.
T. H. LANKFORD, Local Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1885.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE CURRENCY.

Providing for Loans to the People and Relating to the Cash in the Treasury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, as follows:

Sec. 1. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue paper money in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500 to the amount of one billion dollars, which shall be a legal tender the same as gold now is, and to loan the same at one per cent, per annum, to the states and territories having a territorial government accepting the same, to be by the states to loan the same to satisfy the demand at three per cent, per annum. Persons who do not apply for loans promptly, to be preferred.

Upon the repayment of any of said money by the states, the same shall be loaned to states wanting it, and such as is not wanted shall be considered as available cash in the treasury and paid out to other money.

Section 2. A tax of ten per cent, per annum on all bank issues and all bonds by persons or corporations intended for circulation shall be paid annually by the issuers thereof.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay out within the next twelve months on liabilities of the United States, all cash in the treasury belonging to the United States in excess of \$9 million dollars, which shall be held as a reserve to meet expenses of the government when the receipts are not sufficient to meet appropriations.

The above if enacted into law, would retire national bank money in the same way State bank money was retired—that is, by taxing it out of existence. The State banks would do the same. The present deficiency in the amount of currency and the further deficiency which would be caused by the retirement of national bank money, would be supplied by the new issue of one billion dollars. The share of Livingston county would be three hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, which would relieve a large number of our citizens whose notes are held to the grindstone by a seven, eight or ten per cent, mortgage. The increased volume of currency would put prices up to an equitable basis between debtor and creditor and would enable industrious, frugal persons to soon get out of debt, and the money they now use in paying interest they could and would save in building houses, buying clothes, buggies, musical instruments, furniture, going "shack east to see the old play-ground," educating children, making home a more delightful place, etc., &c. This all could be done (see United States Supreme Court decision).

We have for banking corporations have one-third of a billion at one per cent, for the last twenty years; now, why not let the people who need it, and the banks didn't, have a little cheap money while? The volume of money would not be any more than the business of the country and justice between debtor and creditor require. The expense of loaning would be covered by the one per cent extra the state and county each would get. The state is good security to the nation and the county to the state, and good real estate would be security to the county. No loss would be sustained by either nation, state or county. Not another officer would be necessary. In three months after the passage of the act, the money would be distributed in every county in the United States. As the dews of heaven silently fall upon drooping vegetation, giving it new life and vigor, so this relief would come, without shock or crash, lifting a great burden from the people and giving prosperity to every legitimate and well-conducted enterprise.

The money the country must have, a quicker, easier or better way of getting it in circulation we have never heard suggested.

We think there is work for Lima county Greenbackers. While sitting at a hotel at Lacrosse the other morning, heard three apparently intelligent gentlemen—and they did possess general intelligence—conversing. One was telling about losing \$250 by the failure of a state bank a short time ago. One of the others remarked that if he had been dealing with a national bank he would have lost nothing, as they deposited bonds as security, and, addressing the third man, who was the landlord and had taken one or more old party daily papers for perhaps twenty years, asked him if that was not so. The veteran reader of old party papers remarked that it was. The unfortunate gentleman chimed in pensively, "Yes, I guess that's so."

E. S. BROWNE, of Lima county, writes renewing and adds:

Don't you think this would be a good time for Greenbacks to throw on the hot shot? I hope that every one who loves liberty and his country, will enlist to keep the ball moving.

These kind of times are making new recruits pretty fast. To my certain knowledge the "smoking out process" has convinced men of both the old parties (who were as blind as bats two years ago) that there is no difference between Cleveland and Arthur, (financially) and that there is something wonderfully wrong.

Stripped of all its flounces, fringes and turban-like the real naked issue is still there be less money and lower prices, or more money and higher prices? Shylock demands the former, that his interest income may be more valuable, while industry demands the latter, that its products may be more valuable. Which is best for the whole people and which policy shall prevail?—Chicago Express.

GEN. GRANT'S FUNERAL

It Is To Be a Military One Under the Direction of the National Government

August 8th the Day and Riverside Park, New York City, the Place of Final Interment.

The body of General Grant is still at Mr. McGregor and will remain there until August 4th, when funeral services will be held there and then the body taken to Albany, where it will remain one day, and will then be taken to New York City, where it will lie in state in City Hall until August 6th. On that day the mortal remains of the great general will be buried by the military in Riverside Park, New York City.

Funeral services will be held throughout the nation on the same day.

The Family Have Decided Upon a Military Funeral.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—The letter of President Cleveland to Mrs. Grant and of which Adjutant General Drum was the bearer, is here reproduced:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1885. My Dear Ma'am.—Obedient to the wishes of your personal friends and in accordance with what I have learned of your intentions, I am soliciting that every effort be made to keep me alive until the change of weather towards winter. Of course, there are contingencies that might interfere at any time, but would weary me all very seriously. The most probable of these is choking. Under the circumstances, life is not worth the living. I am very thankful for the kind words written, but sincerely trust that God will be merciful to have been spared this long, because it would be difficult to practically complete the task in which I have much interest. I can not stir up strength to review it and make additions and subtractions that would suggest themselves to me and are not likely to suggest themselves to any one else. Under the above circumstances, I will spare the most pain I can afford. It is hard to believe, extraordinary entry, such as some people believe it to be, it will develop itself. I would say, therefore, to you and your colleagues, to make me comfortable as you can. It is within God's power that I should now go, and ready to obey His will without a murmur. I should prefer to go to a quiet death, without suffering for a single day, but full of hope of recovery. As I have stated, I am thankful for the providential extension of my life to enable me to continue my work. I am further thankful because it has enabled me to see to the end the happy harmony which so suddenly sprung up between us, though engaged but a few short weeks ago in deadly conflict. It has been an inestimable blessing to me to have the kind expression toward me, from persons from all parts of our country, from people of all nationalities, of all religions and no religion, of all shades of political belief, of all classes of society, and especially of the military, who have based their entire lives upon the principles of justice, equality and intelligence of all.

Adjutant General Richard C. Drum, is charged with the delivery of this note, and will receive and convey to me any information the wishes of yourself and your children in respect to the selection of the place of burial, the conduct of the funeral ceremonies, and the part which may be borne by those charged with the administration of the Government. With sincere condolences, your frach and servants.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mr. McGregor, N. Y.

THE MESSAGE DELIVERED.

From these two sources:

During his school career at West Point, Grant met the friendship of Fred Dent, and after they graduated young Grant was invited to the home of Fred's mother, Mrs. Dent, as a visitor. Here he met Miss Anna Dent, the sister of Fred, who took a fancy to the young Lieutenant. Then Fred and his friend went west to the Mexican war, and one day, during an action, Fred fell with a bullet in his groin and Grant passed his remedy from the field and carried him to a place of safety and safety. This act of chivalry, it is told, followed the afterward great man through life, formed the cornerstone of his reputation, and the young couple were married in the city home of Mrs. Dent on August 22, 1848, in St. J. H. Lincoln's house. The wedding is described by John F. Dury in his recollection as "a quiet and unostentatious affair, in which there were about 200 persons, the most respectable people of the city of St. Louis." The home in which the wedding occurred still stands, situated at the southwest corner of Fourth and Cass streets and is owned by Mrs. W. H. Muller, a widow.

At the time of the marriage, Mrs. Grant had a wedding tour, of course, and when they returned to the city they went to live with the Denton family at Washington, D. C., where Mrs. Dent's son, John F. Dury, was born. Lieutenant Grant was at that time enjoying an extended furlough which came to an end in 1852, when he was assigned to a post out in Oregon Territory, whither he took his wife and children. Life on the frontier was a comparative misery for Mrs. Grant. The house in which the wedding occurred still stands, situated at the southwest corner of Fourth and Cass streets, and is owned by Mrs. W. H. Muller, a widow.

John F. Dury, the son of Mrs. Dent,

now Mrs. E. G. Salomon, died in 1884.

Grant in St. Louis.

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THE MOURNING DRESSES.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

New York, July 28.—The telegraph dispatch from Col. Fred. D. Grant, announcing that his mother had died, is set out in favor of the late Mrs. Dent, who was born in 1818, in the city of Lima, Ohio, at 11½ o'clock this morning.

The burial place will be on the site of the old St. Clare home, now known as the Claremont House. This building was the residence of the St. Clare family and when the grounds about it were acquired by the city, the old building which has stood for more than 120 years on the present site, was removed and transformed into a house for refreshments under the name of the park department.

The Burial Place.

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The Mourning Dresses.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

New York, July 28.—Mrs. Hughie, who is connected with the dressmaking department of Lord & Taylor, leaves for Mrs. McGregor to-day, taking with her the partly complete mourning dresses for the ladies of Gen. Grant's family to wear. Miss Hughie and Mr. F. E. Eschbach, the superintendent of Lord & Taylor, and underived Mr. McGregor last week and took the order for the mourning gowns wanted by that family. The dresses which have been ordered, besides those from another establishment, already describe as follows: For Mrs. U. S. Grant, a white wedding tour, of course, and when they returned to the city they went to live with the Denton family at Washington, D. C., where Mrs. Dent's son, John F. Dury, was born. Lieutenant Grant was at that time enjoying an extended furlough which came to an end in 1852, when he was assigned to a post out in Oregon Territory, whither he took his wife and children. Life on the frontier was a comparative misery for Mrs. Grant. The house in which the wedding occurred still stands, situated at the southwest corner of Fourth and Cass streets, and is owned by Mrs. W. H. Muller, a widow.

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THE HOUSE GRANT WAS BORN IN AT PLEASANT POINT, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Michael Hersch, Jr., the present owner of the house at Point Pleasant, Ohio, in which General Grant was born, says he would naturally prefer to have the house remain in the family. But he is not able to keep it. If others come to make it an inducement to let the house go elsewhere, he has had one offer of \$1,000 from a gentleman from Cincinnati, but would not consider it. He says he could sell the house poneenial for realize, and in fact has sold a window catch for \$8, and a good many splinters from the weather boarding which had to be renewed. He was careful in repairing to leave the interior intact.

Grant Writes of his Prospect of Death.

Mr. McGuire, N. Y., July 25.—While in conversation to-day with the correspondent of the Associated Press, Dr. Douglass very kindly read to the writer the following remarkable document, which was written by Gen. Grant, in Dr. Douglass' presence, on Thursday, July 21.

I ask you not to show this to any one, unless the physicians you consult with, until the end. Particularly I want it kept from my family. If known to one man the papers will get it, and they (the family) will get it. It would

only distress them almost beyond endurance to know it, and by reflex would distress me. I have not changed my mind since I wrote you before in the letter I gave you some days ago, but when I do go back it is beyond where I started to improve. I think the elements are very decidedly in favor of your being able to keep me alive until the change of weather towards winter. Of course, there are contingencies that might interfere at any time, but would weary me all very seriously. What is the necessity for it to borrow and pay interest for that which it has a capacity of producing?

Call on my office and get the money when satisfactory answers are given.

JOHNSON BROWN,
Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y.

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PLATFORM

Of the National Greenback party of Iowa, in convention assembled, at Des Moines, July 6, 1885.

The National party of Iowa, in convention assembled, reaffirms the National Platform adopted by our party at Indianapolis, in 1884.

With alarm at the continued encroachment of confederated monopolies upon the rights of the people, and more firmly convinced with each recurring year of the inability of the old party to meet the new issues which are being created, the National legislature protects a moral obligation dangerous to the rights of the people, and is fast undermining the foundation of our government, which must rest upon the equity and intelligence of all.

WINFIELD.—The State of Iowa and the whole West is largely under martial law. European and American capital is periodically making out people who have funds to lend, and who are ready to invest in the railroads and in the great industries of the country. The State of Iowa and the whole West is largely under martial law.

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